

>ld his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:11:32 ON 24 MAR 2005)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:11:41 ON 24 MAR 2005  
STRUCTURE UPLOADED  
S L1

L1

...

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:12:00 ON 24 MAR 2005  
11191 S L1 FULL

L2

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:12:03 ON 24 MAR 2005

L3

5121 S L2 FULL

L4

0 S L3 AND ANILINE

L5

151 S L3 AND ANILINE

L6

2 S L5 AND NITRITE

L7

0 S L6 AND PALLADIUM

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:16:28 ON 24 MAR 2005

L8

1 S CINNAMATE/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:17:59 ON 24 MAR 2005

L9

4 S 4151-45-5/PREP

L10

14 S 4151-45-5/PROC

L11

0 S 4151-45-5/PUR

L12

18 S L9 OR L10

L13

0 S L12 AND ANILINE

L14

1 S L12 AND NITRITE

L15

0 S L12 AND NITRITE AND PALLADIUM

=>

=> s cinnamate/cn  
L8 1 CINNAMATE/CN

=> d

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
RN 4151-45-5 REGISTRY  
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984  
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-phenyl-, ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN Cinnamic acid, ion(1-) (8CI)  
OTHER NAMES:  
CN **Cinnamate**  
CN Cinnamate ion  
AR 776236-88-5  
FS 3D CONCORD  
MF C9 H7 O2  
CI COM  
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA,  
CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CIN, DIOGENES, EMBASE, GMELIN\*, IPA, PIRA, PROMT,  
TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Ph-CH=CH-CO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>

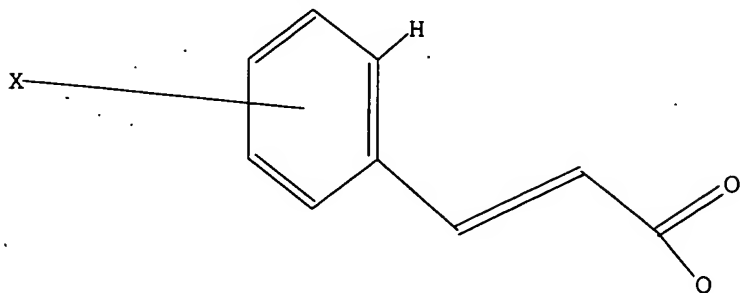
75 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
17 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
76 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> file caplus

=>  
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\4180.str

L1        STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d  
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS  
L1        STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1 full  
REGISTRY INITIATED  
Substance data SEARCH and crossover from CAS REGISTRY in progress...  
Use DISPLAY HITSTR (or FHITSTR) to directly view retrieved structures.

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 15:12:01 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 335432 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 335432 ITERATIONS                      11191 ANSWERS  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.02

L2        11191 SEA SSS FUL L1

L3        5121 L2

=> s l3 and aniline  
0 ANLINE

L4        0 L3 AND ANLINE

=> s l3 and aniline  
95697 ANILINE  
L5        151 L3 AND ANILINE

=> s l5 and nitrite  
53570 NITRITE  
L6        2 L5 AND NITRITE

=> s l6 and palladium  
147023 PALLADIUM  
L7        0 L6 AND PALLADIUM

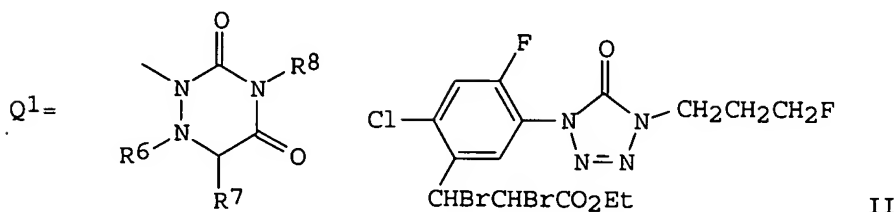
=> d 1-2 l6 ibib abs hitstr

L6    ANSWER 1 OF 2    CAPLUS    COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER:        1991:656176    CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER:        115:256176  
TITLE:                    Preparation of phenyltriazolones and -tetrazolones as

herbicides  
 INVENTOR(S): Poss, Kathleen M.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FMC Corp., USA  
 SOURCE: U.S., 19 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5035740	A	19910730	US 1989-352794	19890516
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1989-352794	19890516
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 115:256176			

GI

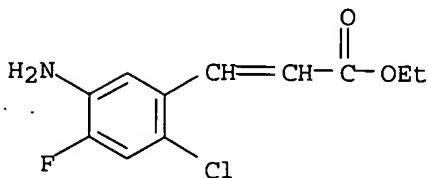


AB RC6H2XYQ-2,4,5 [I; X = H, halo, (halo)alkyl, alkoxy, NO<sub>2</sub>; Y = H, halo, (halo)alkyl, (halo)alkoxy, etc.; R = Q1; Q = CR<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>CR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>Q<sub>2</sub>, CR<sub>1</sub>:CR<sub>4</sub>Q<sub>2</sub>; R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>3</sub> = H, halo, alkyl; R<sub>4</sub> = H, alkyl; Q<sub>2</sub> = carboxylate ester or salt, carboxamide, CHO, COR<sub>5</sub>; R<sub>5</sub> = (cyclo)alkyl PhCH<sub>2</sub>, (halo)alkylbenzyl; R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub> = H, R<sub>6</sub>R<sub>7</sub> = double bond; R<sub>8</sub> = (halo)alkyl] were prepared as herbicides. EtO<sub>2</sub>CCH:CHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)ClF-5,2,3 was amidated in position 5 by ClCOCCl<sub>3</sub> and the amide cyclocondensed with Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> to give the intermediate tetrazolone. This underwent an N-alkylation by FCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>SMe (preparation given) followed by bromination of the propenoate double bond to give title compound II which at 0.5 kg/ha preemergence gave 100% control of Brassica caber and Abutilon theophrasti with little damage to soybean, rice, or wheat.

IT **93825-95-7**  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (amidation of, by trichloromethyl chloroformate, in preparation of herbicide)

RN 93825-95-7 CAPLUS

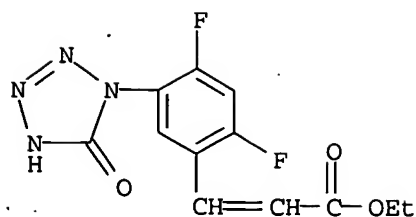
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(5-amino-2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-, ethyl ester (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **137275-94-6P**  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and N-alkylation of, with fluoropropyl mesylate, in preparation of herbicide)

RN 137275-94-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[5-(2,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)-2,4-difluorophenyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

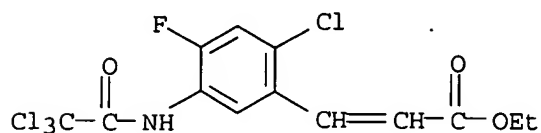


IT 137275-93-5P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and cyclocondensation of, with trimethylsilyl amide, in amide of herbicide)

RN 137275-93-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[(trichloroacetyl)amino]phenyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

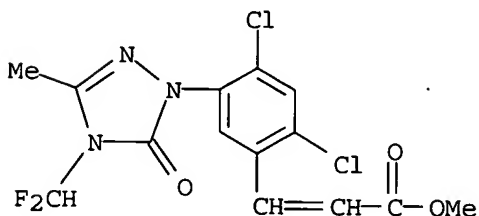


IT 137275-92-4P

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(preparation of, as herbicide)

RN 137275-92-4 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[2,4-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]phenyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:108453 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:108453

TITLE: 5-Unsubstituted acetylenic and vinylic  
1,2,4-oxadiazoles

AUTHOR(S): Claisse, John A.; Foxton, Michael W.; Gregory, Gordon I.; Sheppard, Alan H.; Tiley, Edward P.; Warburton, William K.; Wilson, Michael J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Org. Chem. Dep., Glaxo Res. Ltd., Greenford/Middlesex, UK

SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 1: Organic and Bio-Organic Chemistry (1972-1999) (1973), (20), 2241-9

CODEN: JCPRB4; ISSN: 0300-922X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Addnl. data considered in abstracting and indexing are available from a source cited in the original document. Unsatd. amidoximes with trialkyl

ortho-formates and (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-ylmethylene)triphenylphosphonium chloride (I) with aldehydes gave 3-trans-styryl-1,2,4-oxadiazoles. E.g. 4-MeSC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH:CHC(:NOH)NH<sub>2</sub> with CH(OEt)<sub>3</sub>, and I with C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>CHO gave 75 and 53% oxadiazoles (II; R = H, R<sub>1</sub> = MeS; R = R<sub>1</sub> = F, resp.). PhC.tplbond.CC(:NOH)NH<sub>2</sub> with FCHO gave 56% 3-(phenylethynyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazole.

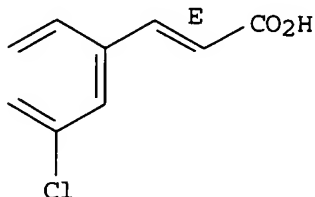
IT 14473-90-6

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(amidation of)

RN 14473-90-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3-chlorophenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L14 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:344962 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:129344

TITLE: Séparation of anions by ion chromatography-capillary electrophoresis

AUTHOR(S): Li, J.; Ding, W.; Fritz, J. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: US Department of Energy and Department of Chemistry, Ames Laboratory, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, 50011, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, A (2000), 879(2), 245-257  
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Capillary electrophoresis (CE) with a water-soluble ion-exchange polymer in the background electrolyte is very efficient for the separation of organic and inorg. anions because the ion-exchange selectivity, as well as differences in electrophoretic mobility, can be used for separating sample ions. Poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) (PDDAC) was employed for this purpose. A very stable electroosmotic flow was obtained between pH 2.3 and 8.5 due to the strong adsorption of PDDAC onto the capillary wall. The effect of ion exchange on the migration of sample anions and their separation was controlled by varying the concentration of PDDAC, the concentration and the type of salt used in the CE background electrolyte. Addition of organic solvent (e.g., acetonitrile) could also modify the sample migration and the separation. Baseline sepns. were obtained for anions with very similar mobilities, such as bromide and iodide, naphthalenesulfonates, and bi- and tricarboxylic acids. Typical separation efficiencies were 195000-429000 theor. plates per m. Ten replicate sepns. gave an average relative standard deviation of 1.0% for migration times of the sample anions studied. Excellent sepns. were obtained for a variety of samples, including a separation of 17 inorg. and organic anions in <6 min.

IT 4151-45-5D, Cinnamate, isomers, analysis

RL: ANT (Analyte); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process)

(separation of anions by ion chromatog.-capillary electrophoresis)

RN 4151-45-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-phenyl-, ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

